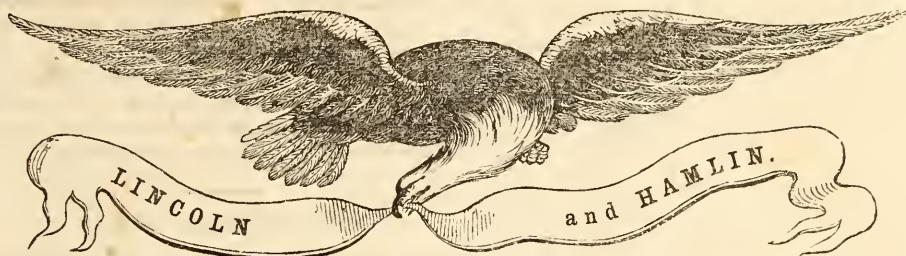


# LINCOLN AND LIBERTY!!

Tract No. 16.

New York, Oct. 2d, 1860.



For President,  
**ABRAHAM LINCOLN,**  
*Of Illinois.*

For Vice-President,  
**HANNIBAL HAMLIN,**  
*Of Maine.*

ISSUED BY THE

**Young Men's Republican Union,**

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Campaign Reading Room, Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway; open daily, from  
8 A. M. to 11 P. M.

**Regular Public Meetings every Tuesday Evening.**

## State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR, EDWIN D. MORGAN.  
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, ROBERT CAMPBELL  
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, SAMUEL H. BARNES.  
FOR STATE PRISON INSPECTOR, JAMES K. BATES.

**For Electors at Large,**  
WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT,  
JAMES O. PUTNAM.

## For District Electors.

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. John A. King.        | 18. Henry Churchill.    |
| 2. Edward W. Fiske.     | 19. James R. Allaben.   |
| 3. Andrew Carrigan,     | 20. B. N. Huntington.   |
| 4. James Kelly.         | 21. S. D. Phelps.       |
| 5. Sigismund Kaufmann.  | 22. John J. Foote.      |
| 6. Frederick Kapp.      | 23. Hiram Dewey.        |
| 7. Washington Smith.    | 24. Samuel L. Voorhees. |
| 8. William A. Darling.  | 25. Wm. Van Marter      |
| 9. Wm. H. Robertson.    | 26. John E. Seeley.     |
| 10. George M. Grier.    | 27. Frank L. Jones.     |
| 11. Rufus H. King.      | 28. J. S. Wadsworth.    |
| 12. Jacob B. Carpenter. | 29. Ezra M. Parsons.    |
| 13. John F. Winslow.    | 30. Charles C. Parker.  |
| 14. John H. Ten Eyck.   | 31. E. S. Whalen.       |
| 15. N. Edson Sheldon.   | 32. John Greiner, Jr.   |
| 16. Robert S. Hale.     | 33. James Parker.       |
| 17. Abijah Beckwith.    |                         |

## Indiana All Right.

A correspondent at Anderson, Ind. sends us the following account of the condition of politics in that State:

"Indiana is awake. In this place, in two evenings, above a hundred young men joined the Wide Awakes. There is no county-town in the State where there are not similar organizations. The enthusiasm now is higher and deeper than in 1856. Lincoln and Hamlin will carry Indiana by over 10,000. A greater number of 'old and young' Republican speakers are out and at work in real earnest than ever before in this State. Among the speakers in our own Congressional Districts are M. S. Robinson, Republican Elector in 1856, a young and promising attorney, whose devotion, ability and zeal in the good cause are not surpassed in the State. John Davis, the Hon. W. Marsh and scores of others are dealing heavy blows. *Indiana is not doubtful.* 'Her redemption draweth nigh.' This county has given about 250 Democratic majority for the last ten years—this town about 100; but this year (and the votes are counted) this town will go Republican by 50. So it is everywhere. The Democrats are lost, bewildered. They know not whom to follow; they have no leader. Honest Abe will sweep all the great West like a prairie-fire. I have recently been passing leisurely over all parts of this State, and talking with well-informed men of all parties, and the impression is, everywhere, that on the flag of Democracy is legibly written—Ichabod."

*"Let us have faith that right makes might,  
and in that faith, let us to the end, dare to do  
our duty, as we understand it."*

ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

**Free Speech. Free Press. Free Soil. Free Men.**

Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!

Freedom of Public Lands to Actual Settlers.

### Read what this Fanatic says.

GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, in the convention which framed the Constitution, opposed a slave representation, and made a motion for the amendment of the proposed constitution in that particular. — 3 Madison Papers, 1263.

He said: "Much would depend on this point. He never would concur in upholding domestic slavery. It was a nefarious institution. It was the curse of Heaven on the states where it prevailed. Compare the free regions of the Middle States, where a rich and noble cultivation marks the prosperity and happiness of the people, with the misery and poverty which overspread the barren wastes of Virginia, Maryland, and the other States having slaves. Travel through the whole continent, and you behold the prospect continually varying with the appearance and disappearance of slavery. The moment you leave the Eastern States and enter New York, the effects of the institution become visible. Passing through the Jersey, and entering Pennsylvania, every criterion of superior improvement witnesses the change. Proceed Southwardly, and every step you take through the great regions of slaves, presents a desert increasing with the increasing proportion of these wretched beings. Upon what principle is it that the slaves shall be computed in the representation? Are they men? Then make them citizens and let them vote. Are they property? Why then is no other property included? The houses in this city (Philadelphia) are worth more than all the wretched slaves who cover the rice swamps of South Carolina. The admission of slaves into the representation, when fairly explained comes to this, that the inhabitant of Georgia and South Carolina who goes to the coast of Africa, and in defiance of the most sacred laws of humanity, tears away his creatures from their dearest connections, and damns them to the most cruel bondage, shall have more votes in a government instituted for the protection of the rights of mankind than the citizen of Pennsylvania or New Jersey, who views with a laudable horror so nefarious a practice. He would add, that domestic slavery is the most prominent feature in the aristocratic countenance of the proposed Constitution. The vassalage of the poor has *ever* been the favorite offspring of aristocracy. And what is the proposed compensation to the Northern States, a sacrifice of every principle of right, and every impulse of humanity? They are to bind themselves to march their militia for the defence of the Southern States, for their defence against those very slaves of whom they complain. They must supply vessels and seamen in case of foreign attack. The Legislature will have indefinite power to take them by excises, and duties on imports; both of which will fall heavier on them than on the Southern inhabitants; for the Bohea tea used by the Northern freeman will pay more tax than the whole consumption of the miserable slave, which consists of nothing more than his physical subsistence and the rag that covers his nakedness. On the other side the Southern States are not to be restrained from importing fresh supplies of wretched Africans, at once to increase the danger of attack, and the difficulty of defence; nay, they are to be encouraged to it, by an assurance of having their votes in the National Government increased in proportion; and are, at the same time, to have their exports and their slaves exempt from all contributions for the public service. Let it not be said, that

direct taxation is to be proportioned to representation. It is idle to suppose that the General Government can stretch its hand directly into the pockets of the people, scattered over so vast a country. They can only do it through the medium of exports, imports, and excises. For what then are all the sacrifices to be made? He would sooner submit himself to a tax for paying for all the negroes in the United States, than saddle posterity with such a constitution."

### Pole Raising in Illinois.

WHAT IT COSTS TO BE A REPUBLICAN—DEMOCRATIC ASSAULT ON THE WIDE-AWAKES.

[From the Kane Prairie State, September 21.]

The Republicans of Kane held a fine large meeting at that place last Saturday. A splendid pole was raised and speeches made by Hon. Henry Case and James Lee, Esq.

A mob of Douglasites, we are informed, took this occasion to exhibit their good breeding and the decency for which they are proverbial. While Mr. Case was speaking, one of them rose up and called for three cheers for Douglas. Notwithstanding the impropriety of this interruption, the cheers were given by a crowd of Douglas men. Mr. Littlefield then politely and mildly remonstrated with the leader of the mob, requesting him not to interrupt the meeting in such a manner. No further disturbance took place until the Wide-Awakes formed in procession to march to the place where supper was prepared for them.

As soon as the march commenced a lot of Douglasites commenced pelting them with eggs. Notwithstanding the Wide-Awakes were very much incensed at this unprovoked outrage, not a man broke the ranks to resent it. They marched steadily on amidst a shower of eggs, to the residence of a private citizen, in whose yard the table was spread, and sat down to partake of the refreshments. Still the eggs were hurled at them, frequently striking them, and flying all over the table. One struck a lady who was waiting on the table. A few of the rowdies, more bold than the rest, came right up to the fence with eggs in their hands. Finally, "forbearance having ceased to be a virtue," Captain Littlefield called out, "Wide-Awakes!" Instantly every man sprang to his feet, rushed in a body at the mob, knocked them down right and left, and put them to flight in double-quick time. No further interruption occurred, except that some desperado, who could not be identified, hurled a stone nearly as large as a man's fist at Mr. Littlefield, as he stood on the platform in the midst of a number of gentlemen and ladies. It passed close by the heads of several persons and struck against the side of the house against which the platform was erected. It was thrown with tremendous force, but fortunately did not strike any one.

### For Lincoln.

The Hon. Thomas Ewing is posted for a Republican speech at Chillicothe on Saturday next. It will be justly considered that Mr. Ewing is an important accession to the Republican party, and that his appearance upon the stump is one of the most significant indications of the day. Mr. Ewing has been hitherto classed with the Bell men but he cannot swallow the Douglas fusion.

### Speech of S. B. Chittenden, at Cooper Institute.

MR. CHITTENDEN was received with loud applause. He said:

Fellow-citizens; I thank you for this cordial reception, but it is with serious misgivings that I assume the responsibility of entertaining or engaging the attention of this audience for a single instant. I belong, sir, to that class of your fellow-citizens who are actively engaged in their own pursuits, rarely finding it convenient or expedient to engage in political conflict. Nor am I by any means an exception to this general rule. Seventeen years earnestly engaged in business in New York, this is but the second political meeting that I have ever attended. I have never had any active political associations. When Henry Clay—[immense applause]—was lost I renounced all political preferences, and I have never since that day cared much who was President. I have no recollection of having voted the electoral ticket since that day, nor have I ever spoken a word before the public on any political question. An unpracticed speaker, trusting to the inspiration of the occasion for words to express my sentiments on this occasion, in respect to the momentous questions of the hour, it would be alike absurd of me to attempt, and for you to expect from me, a formal address. I wish, sir, to give some substantial reasons for the vote which I hope to give on the sixth of November, [Applause.] I am not to speak as a partisan, but as a free born citizen; I aim to speak as becomes a New York merchant, having business relations equally valuable and equally valued North and South. [Applause.] Some of you are familiar with the conspicuous and herculean efforts which have been made during this year to convert the wholesale dry goods business. Gentlemen, I beg pardon for introducing this subject. [Cheers.] But dry goods have been so persistently mixed up with politics this last year that I have been unable to refuse the invitation of the chairman to make a speech. I hope you will excuse me under all the circumstances. I was speaking of what some of you have observed—these efforts to convert the wholesale dry goods business into a great national sectional power; and some of you, who are equally familiar with the more stealthy, underhand efforts to accomplish the same result, may possibly at first thought suppose that one in my circumstances might well be enforced to a great reserve here, and that business considerations might silence me. But, sir, I throw all such considerations to the winds. [Applause.] After what has happened, and in view of what has been done, if there be anything in my sentiments really offensive, I make it a point of honor to expose them for condemnation. ["That's good."] I have a clever neighbor; he admits socially—because he can't help it—that the Republican merchants of New York love the Union as well, and are as loyal to it as he, and those who agree with him are. He furthermore concedes that the Republican merchants of New York, with, perhaps, the exception of one in a hundred, will be as ready at any time of need to shoulder their guns and march to the defence of any state whose rights are invaded, as he and his democratic friends; and yet my neighbor boldly advances the doctrine that a southern merchant should not trade with a Republican New York merchant. He expects that by that doctrine he is to strengthen the bonds of this

Union, and no doubt build up his business. Now I respect my neighbor—he is a very good neighbor—knows how to order a first-rate dinner. But I differ with him, and denounce his doctrine as the very essence of sectionalism. It tends directly to divide the Union. ["Cheering."] Moreover, it will destroy him if he lives up to it, it will ruin any merchant, or nineteen out of twenty who adopt it and practice upon it. Note that; put it in your pocket-books; make a memorandum of it. But I was to give some reasons for my vote. If I live to the sixth of November, I shall vote for Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] I shall vote for him because he is an able and an honest man. [Cheers.] That is conceded everywhere. No man is bold enough to deny it. On the other hand, it is, in like manner, everywhere conceded that the party in power are rotten, and reeking with corruption. No honest, intelligent man can deny that. Sir, the case is settled. The evidence is in, the argument is closed, the verdict is made, and it will be proclaimed in tones of thunder on the sixth of November. Again, I advocate the election of Abraham Lincoln because I believe, sincerely believe, that he will administer the government honestly, faithfully, and with entire fidelity to his oath and the Constitution of the country. I advocate it, because it is only by his election, at this juncture, that the great mass of northern men who vote the Republican ticket can be vindicated to a portion of southern men who through misrepresentations now distrust them. [Applause.] I will detain you with but one more reason. I advocate Abraham Lincoln's election, and call upon every one of you to vote for him and work for him, for another reason, which, in my judgment, towers above all the rest, and which demands the careful consideration of every good citizen. It is because he is the only man who can be elected by the people. It is to avoid the terrible and unimaginable consequences, of referring this event to the National Congress.—No man can tell precisely what these consequences might be. But it is, in the first place—and let New York merchants remember this—to extend the unhealthy excitements of election-day—inevitably to extend them from the 6th of November to the 4th of March; it is to open all the flood-gates and sluices of bribery and corruption, and to pour their livid scorching streams into the halls of our National Congress. It is to revive the fearful excitement which raged last winter during the election of Speaker, to intensify and aggravate that excitement by as much as the office of President is higher and more to be desired than that of Speaker. It is sir, to concentrate at Washington all the factions, and forces and fusions, which now are battling in all the broad domain of our nation for the \$400,000, 000 that are to be expended by the next administration. Sir, I am no alarmist; I have faith in my countrymen. I do not believe a word about this talk of disunion. But I do believe that if the election be thrown into Congress there will be a bloody fight, such as we barely escaped last winter through the distinguished coolness and courage of the honorable gentleman from Pennsylvania who will now address you. [Cheers.] I have a single word more to say of a paragraph I lately saw in a southern newspaper. I noticed the other day that a leading southern editor says: "Make New York people and the North generally believe that the Union will be dissolved if Lincoln is elected and they

will defeat him." I do not stop to characterize that statement. The man who made it and the man who believes it have much to learn of northern sentiment. But why say anything more about disunion? Who is there that is not blind that does not know that, making a proper allowance for the diminished ratio in two or three of the southern states, more than ninety men of every hundred are perfectly loyal to the Union? They are faithful to the constitution as it was established by the blood and suffering of the noblest men that God ever made. Why, then, talk of disunion. An eloquent orator has said, as well talk of splitting the Mississippi. Can you do that? Nay, nay, my countrymen. Let us no longer be children; let us rise to the stature of full-grown men; let us do our duty like fellow-citizens of this noble republic. Sir, I believe the time is at hand when the talk of disunion will cease for at least four years. The election of Abraham Lincoln would cause it to cease inevitably. It would cease now if your political men who are now craving these four hundred million dollars would cease lying to southern men. [Cheers.] Finally, gentlemen, and fellow-citizens everywhere, if the newspapers should publish what I say, I say it to merchants everywhere, let us all vote for Lincoln. [Cheers.] Let us vote for him because he is honest, and we want an honest man at the helm. [Cheers.] Let us, New York Republicans, vote for him and vindicate our fidelity to the Union. [Cheers.] Let us vote for him to save the country from the fearful consequences of throwing the election into the House. And when we have placed him in the highest position on earth, let us all band together and denounce him and his party if he prove unfaithful to his sacred trust. [Applause.]

#### A Model American Judge.

The Twentieth Ward Douglas and Johnson Club held a meeting September 25th, at No. 465 Eighth-Avenue. The speakers were Messrs. McSWYNEY and John H. McCUNN—the latter is the Tammany Hall candidate for the office of City Judge. After a speech from Mr. McSWYNEY, Mr. McCUNN was introduced and spoke briefly. He said he had just come from Ireland. While he was there he heard of the nomination of Mr. Douglas, and he left immediately, weighing twenty-seven pounds more than he did when he went there. He also remarked that his bones and sinews were made up of Irish beef, Irish potatoes, and a small taste of whisky. He concluded with the promise that if elected to the *City Judgeship* he would not forget his friends or his party and would do his duty, and requested the President of the meeting to put him down for whatever sum he liked and he would give a check for the amount.

#### For Lincoln.

At the Republican Convention in New Jersey, which nominated Gov. Pennington for Congress, Chief Justice Hornblower announced that Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, the friend and associate of Henry Clay, had declared himself a supporter of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and trusted in his election. Mr. Frelinghuysen is understood to have been a quiet supporter of Fillmore in 1856.

#### Large Douglas Meeting.

A Douglas meeting held at Lawrence, Ga., recently, was attended by four men—one was chairman, another was secretary, and the other two were the enthusiastic audience.

#### Codicil to Abram's preliminary visit to the White House.

Penned this 3d day of August, at Addison, Vt., by William Whitford, aged 79 years.

Since Abram's late visit to notify Buck,  
That modern Democracy had proved his bad luck,  
And soon he must leave the White House with chagrin,  
To let one more worthy, have free entrance in.

The great mass of Freemen have risen in might,  
To put down the Giant in open-field fight;  
Their captain they've chosen and hoisted their sails,  
'Tis honest "Old Abe," the splitter of rails.

When Mr. Buchanan had taken the chair,  
His first public Message appeared very fair,  
But, oh! what a change soon followed in train,  
To look back and think on't fills me with pain.

While Kansas was struggling for freedom and right,  
With hoards of South ruffians had often to fight;  
Instead of protecting the good and the brave,  
His acts savored strongly the dolt and the knave.

When the Lecompton Bill appeared in the Hall,  
He was willing to take it, slavery and all;  
When this was rejected the English bill came,  
Though vilely Pro-Slavery, Buck put down his name.

The people refused the thing with disdain,  
And so out of spite—compelled to remain,  
Without a State Government—'tis hard to be borne;  
The freemen have felt it, the nation doth mourn.

But when we look forward to November next,  
Though often defrauded and sorely perplexed,  
We'll turn out Buchanan with all his vile crew,  
Placing Abe in the chair, with a Cabinet true.

Then let every freeman attend at the polls,  
'Tis a patriot's duty—'tis Freedom that calls;—  
Your leapers are honest, noble and brave,  
The choice of the people their country to save.

#### The Battle Ground.

The managers of the Democratic factions a few weeks ago came to New York from all directions, and settled upon that as the State by which the battle was to be decided. But they found the people disgusted with them and their candidates; the fusion a dead letter; and triumph of LINCOLN by a majority of at least 50,000 certain. So they have transferred their efforts to Pennsylvania. Half-a-dozen millionaires in New York are to be run on their confusion ticket, and for these places, the Union-saving merchants are expected to subscribe \$250,000 to a corruption fund. This money will be thrown into Pennsylvania, to promote there the fortunes of Foster, upon whom all the Pro-Slavery parties are united for Governor. The election of Foster and defeat of Curtin would not take Pennsylvania from LINCOLN, for there can be no union of the Douglas and Breckinridge elements in November. But the managers hope that it might have an effect in other States, and accomplish for them in Indiana and Illinois what they find it impossible to do at the East. Their scheme will fail as signally in Pennsylvania as it has failed in New York. The corruptions of 1856 are too fresh in the minds of the people to allow a repetition of the games which succeeded them.

#### Toll that Bell.

Last week, there were 4 Bell-Everett men in Palmer, Mass., but 2 of them have come out in a card for Lincoln, and a third is on the fence.

#### Wide Awakes

Can obtain the necessary information about uniform, &c., by applying to E. A. MANN, 659 Broadway.